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merely to tender an oath to the Epidaurians or to agree to accept an oath from them, the latter might rightly feel that they were getting very little satisfaction for the invasion and occupation of their territory. Assuming that some concession is required of the Argives we should look to the original dispute for a suggestion concerning the nature of the concession. It may be assumed as probable that the Epidaurians had for a time sent the victim in return for the privileges of pasturage that they enjoyed. Their discontinuance of the custom probably followed upon a curtailment of these privileges. Consequently the concession demanded of the Argives should be a recognition of the rights of the Epidaurians to a share of the sacred domain. It may seem daring to suggest that *ῥρκος* here means anything but *oath*, when *ῥμόςαι* follows so closely, but it is precisely *ῥμόςαι* that seems to rob *ῥρκον* of any meaning, and Stahl, it may be observed, finds one of the two words unnecessary. *ῥρκος* may also be used in the sense of Attic *ἔρκος* *fence, inclosure*. In proof of this we have in Hesychius *ῥρκοι · δεσμοὶ σφραγίδος* (cf. *ἔρκος σφραγίδος* Soph. *Tr.* 615); and the form *ῥρκ-* is also found in *ῥρκ-άνη, inclosure* (late *ἔρκ-άνη*) and *ῥρκμος · φράγμα*. The form *ῥρκ-* is of course to be expected in a noun formed with the *o*-suffix, while *ἔρκ-* is to be expected in an *es*-stem such as *ἔρκος*. Reading, then, *ἔμεν λῆν* we may translate: *in the matter of the sacrifice of the god that the Argives consent to the Epidaurians having an inclosure, and that they (the Epidaurians) should swear to give it (the sacrifice)*. *περὶ τοῦ σύματος* is a mere introduction of the well-known subject of dispute. *ἔμελῆν* might be a corruption of *ἐξελῆν*, *that the Argives should set aside an inclosure*.

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#### AN INTERPRETATION OF LONGUS ii. 15

An episode in the second book of Longus' *Pastoralia* describes a visit of a party of Methymnaeans to the part of Lesbos where Daphnis and Chloe pasture their flocks. The Methymnaeans are wealthy young men enjoying a holiday. They man a boat with their own slaves, and coast around the island fishing and hunting (ii. 12). At one of their landings the painter of their boat is stolen by a rustic who needs it to repair his wine-press (ii. 13). At their next stopping-place, which is near the dwelling of the hero and heroine, the picnickers are forced to tie up their boat with an improvised cable of vines. Leaving the vessel, they go hunting among the hills. The barking of the dogs and the shouts of the hunters frighten Daphnis' goats, which run down from their hill-pasture and scatter along the shore. Finding scanty browsing there, they nibble in two the rope of vines and the boat floats out to sea with the receding surge. Returning to the shore, the Methymnaeans are enraged by their loss. Seeking the culprit goatherd, they find Daphnis, beat him, and try to

drag him away. His vigorous resistance is seconded by other goatherds, and finally all parties agree to submit the case to the arbitration of the old herdsman Philetas (ii. 15). The Methymnaeans, after setting forth their loss, close their statement of the case with this sentence (chap. 15, end): ἀνθ' ὃν ἀξιοῦμεν ἄγειν τοῦτον, πονηρὸν ὄντα αἰπόλον, ὃς ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάττης νέμει τὰς αἰγας ὡς ναύτης.

This is the text adopted by Hirschig and Hercher. The Florentine manuscript, as reported by Seiler on p. 234 of his edition, has ὃς ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης ἰδὼν νέμει τὰς αἰγας ὡς ναύτης. ἰδὼν has been variously emended, with little success—ἰών Courier, ἀλύων Jacobs, φοιτῶν suggested by Seiler. ἰζών, which has been suggested to me by a correspondent, cannot be reconciled with Longus' usage. The verb is very rare in prose, and Longus does not use it at all, though he has about thirty cases of other verbs meaning "sit." Hirschig and Hercher are probably right in omitting the word entirely.

But not all difficulties are removed by the rejection of the corrupt ἰδὼν. What has a sailor to do with tending goats, by the sea or elsewhere? Hinlopen, quoted by Seiler *loc. cit.*, recommended the excision of the words ὡς ναύτης. The passage has recently been emended by H. Richards (*Class. Rev.* XX, 1906, p. 21), whose brief note may be quoted in full: "It is difficult to make any sense of the last words. Read ὡς ναύτην and join it with ἄγειν τοῦτον. As he is a bad goatherd, they will take and make a sailor of him." This suggestion is at first sight attractive, but is open to objection. In the separation of ὡς ναύτην from τοῦτον there is an awkwardness that can hardly be paralleled in Longus' short and simple sentences. Seiler complained of even such an hyperbaton as is involved in Jacobs' conjecture ὃς ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης ἀλύων νέμει τὰς αἰγας ὡς ναύτης; "nimirum tum oporteret verba coniungi ita: ὃς ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης ἀλύων ὡς ναύτης νέμει τὰς αἰγας." Again, the Methymnaeans are not a press-gang of sailors, but well-to-do city-dwellers taking a short trip in a vessel which they have manned with their own servants (ii. 12). The clause ὁδοιπόροι ἀντὶ ναυτῶν (ii. 19) means, of course, only that they had to walk home instead of going by water. Finally, should it be suggested that ὡς ναύτην adds a desirable complement to ἄγειν, indicating the purpose of the abduction of Daphnis, it is sufficient to point to ii. 17, where ἄγω is used again with no explanatory phrase: ἐπ' ὁργῆς ὁρμήσαντες ἦγον πάλιν τὸν Δάφνιν καὶ συνδεῖν ἤθελον.

It has occurred to me that the explanation of the passage may be found in a play—not a brilliant one, it is true—upon a double meaning of the word αἰξ. Discussing the symbolism of goats in dreams, Artemidorus (ii. 12, p. 100. 18 ff. Hercher) says: αἰγες . . . πᾶσαι πονηραί . . . μάλιστα τοῖς πλέουσι. καὶ γὰρ τὰ μέγала κύματα ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ αἰγας λέγομεν. For the etymological relations of αἰξ, "wave," it suffices to refer to Leo Meyer's *Handbuch* under the word. It is to be observed that Artemi-

dorus himself is not dealing in etymologies in the passage just quoted — his efforts in that line are usually awkward enough — but making a statement about the colloquial idiom, to which there is no reason for refusing credit. Hesychius has the gloss αἴγες· τὰ κύματα. Δωριεῖς. Δωριεῖς is suspected by Schmidt, with reason; but the word may at least indicate that the gloss is derived from some other source than Artemidorus. On the other hand, the glosses of Suidas (*s. vv.* αἴγες, κύμα) are evidently taken from Artemidorus. If, then, αἴγες was used colloquially in the sense of “waves,” “breakers,” the sense of the Longus passage would be: “He is a bad goatherd, who tends goats by the sea, like a sailor,” who may be said to tend the αἴγες on the sea, that is, watch the waves. The double meaning is somewhat heightened by an additional ambiguity in ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάττης — “by the seaside,” “on the shore,” or “on the high seas.”

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#### EMENDATION OF PLATO CHARMIDES 168b

The editions generally read φέρε δὴ· ἔστι μὲν αὕτη ἡ ἐπιστήμη τινὸς ἐπιστήμη, καὶ ἔχει τινὰ τοιαύτην δύναμιν ὥστε τινὸς εἶναι· ἢ γάρ; Jowett accordingly translates: “this science of which we were speaking is a science of something,” etc. The point is a slight one, but I think that it can be shown that the more probable reading is αὕτη ἡ ἐπιστήμη meaning “science (knowledge) in itself (in the abstract) is a relative term (is of something).”

The preceding paragraph has pointed out inductively that there is no desire except *of* pleasure, no love except *of* the beautiful, etc., and has raised the general question whether there can be any ἐπιστήμη which is not *of* μαθήματος but *of* itself. To answer this question Plato recurs to the nature of relative terms generally, and begins, as is his manner, at the beginning by demanding assent to the proposition that ἐπιστήμη, itself, as opposed to μία τις ἐπιστήμη (167c) is a relative term. It would be quite pointless and tautological to ask whether this supposed τις ἐπιστήμη which by hypothesis is *of* itself is *of* something. The argument runs rather: (1) ἐπιστήμη *per se* is a relative term. (2) But other relative terms seem always to be *of* something else not themselves. (3) Hence there is a presumption against ἐπιστήμη ever being *of* itself. The first example given is τὸ μείζον (in general) φάμεν τοιαύτην τινὰ ἔχειν δύναμιν ὥστε τινὸς εἶναι μείζον. Only after this general statement is its specific correlate given, namely, ἐλάττωτός τις. So starting from the fact that ἐπιστήμη *per se* has some correlate we are to ask: is this correlate as in the other examples something else or by a strange exception itself? Cf. αὐτὴ γε ἡ ἐπιθυμία, etc., *Rep.* 437e, and ἐπιστήμη μὲν αὕτη μαθήματος αὐτοῦ ἐπιστήμη ἐστίν, ἢ ὅπου δὴ δεῖ θείναι τὴν ἐπιστήμην. If I am right the error here as often arises from our failure to recognize the extreme minuteness of the dialectical links in Plato's argument.

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